

AS1 CT 2008BR99 /

Australia. CSIRO. Marine Laboratories.

Report 179

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF JAPANESE LITERATURE ON THE
TUNA (EXCLUDING SOUTHERN BLUEFIN TUNA) AND BILLFISHES OF
THE CORAL AND TASMAN SEAS. / Green, Ron. 1988.

Marine Laboratories

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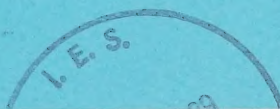
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Ron Green



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1988

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National Library of Australia Cataloguing-in-Publication Entry

Green, Ron.

Bibliography of Japanese literature on the tuna (excluding southern bluefin tuna) and billfishes of the Coral and Tasman seas.

ISSN 0725-4598

ISBN 0 643 04825 1.

1. Tuna fisheries – Coral Sea – Bibliography. 2. Tuna fishes – Tasman Sea – Bibliography. 3. Billfish fisheries – Coral Sea – Bibliography. 4. Billfish fisheries – Tasman Sea – Bibliography.
I. Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (Australia). Marine Laboratories. II Title. (Series : Report Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (Australia). Marine Laboratories; 199)).

016.6393'758'091647

An Annotated Bibliography of Japanese Literature on the Tuna (excluding Southern Bluefin Tuna) and Billfishes of the Coral and Tasman Seas

Ron Green

CSIRO Division of Fisheries
Marine Laboratories
GPO Box 1538
Hobart, Tas. 7001
Australia

CSIRO Marine Laboratories Report No. 199

Abstract This bibliography covers Japanese literature on yellowfin tuna, albacore tuna, bigeye tuna, striped tuna, black marlin, blue marlin, striped marlin, broadbill swordfish, sailfish and spearfish in the eastern Australian Fishing Zone. The 81 references, including technical reports and cruise reports, are briefly annotated. A subject index is included.

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Introduction

A new Australian longline fishery for yellowfin tuna, with a bycatch of other tunas and marlins, has recently begun to operate off the coasts of New South Wales and Queensland. This has raised several management problems, which has led to an urgent call for technical information on the tuna and billfish resources of the region. In the past, Australian research on these species has been as limited as the national fishery for them. In contrast, the Japanese have long fished for all of these species in the Coral and Tasman seas, and their research, training and commercial vessels have been gathering data in this area since the early 1950s. The results of their work must, necessarily, form the basis of any technical advice to fisheries managers in the next few years. Those results should also be carefully considered when planning future Australian research into this resource. However, few of the Japanese reports are readily available to Australian scientists, either because they were published in Japanese or simply because their very existence has escaped notice.

This bibliography was prepared as a first step to making the information acquired by the Japanese available to Australians. It is intended not simply as a listing of published items but also as a catalogue of material awaiting translation. Consequently, we have aimed to supply enough information on each item for non-Japanese readers to judge whether the expense of translation is justified.

The bibliography is confined to material published in Japan and held in Australian libraries. It was prepared from a manual search of the materials held in the CSIRO Marine Laboratories library (Hobart), the Australian Fisheries Service library and the National Library of Australia. All the papers and reports that mention tuna (excluding southern bluefin tuna, for which see CSIRO Marine Laboratories Report No. 185) or billfish in the Coral or Tasman Seas (10°–15° S, 140°–170° E) are included, regardless of their language of publication. Unfortunately, however, there still appear to be many relevant articles that are not available in Australia. Many of these articles are in series (such as the cruise reports of training and research vessels), which are probably only available from the National Diet Library in Japan. A complete search for such material was not practicable, and has not, therefore, been attempted.

Acknowledgments
This bibliography was prepared with funding from the Fishing Industry Research Trust Account as part of project 1986/127. I wish to thank Phillip Stewart and Albert Caton, Bureau of Rural Resources and Dr Trevor Kenchington, CSIRO Division of Fisheries Research for their contributions to the bibliography. The comments of Dr Vivienne Mawson, Scientific Editor, CSIRO Marine Laboratories are also greatly appreciated.

The bibliography is arranged by first author's name (in alphabetic order) and is indexed according to the ASFIS keyword system. A list of the publication

Japanese Publications Reviewed to Compile Bibliography

- Annotationes Zoologicae Japonenses, 1961-1983
 Annual Report of Effort and Catch Statistics by Area on the Japanese Skipjack Baitboat Fishery, 1968-1979. Research Division, Fisheries Agency of Japan
 Annual Report of Effort and Catch Statistics by Area on the Japanese Tuna Longline Fishery, 1962-1980. Research Division, Fisheries Agency of Japan
 Annual Report of the Japan Sea Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory, 1958-1960
 Bulletin of the Ehime Prefectural Experimental Fisheries Station, 1977-1978
 Bulletin of the Faculty of Fisheries, Hokkaido University, 1950-1986
 Bulletin of the Faculty of Fisheries, Mie University, 1974-1985
 Bulletin of the Faculty of Fisheries, Nagasaki University, 1959-1986
 Bulletin of the Far Seas Fisheries Research Laboratory, 1969-1986
 Bulletin of the Fisheries Experimental Station, Okayama Prefecture, 1967-1984
 Bulletin of the Hiroshima Fisheries Experimental Station, 1972-1986
 Bulletin of the Hokkaido Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory, 1951-1985
 Bulletin of the Japan Sea Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory, Fisheries Agency, 1957-1986
 Bulletin of the Japanese Society of Scientific Fisheries, 1932-1986
 Bulletin of the Japanese Society of Fisheries Oceanography, 1978-1986
 Bulletin of the Kanagawa Prefectural Fishery Experimental Station, 1979-1984
 Bulletin of the Kobe Marine Observatory, 1960-1986
 Bulletin of the Marine Biological Station of Asamushi, Tohoku University, 1949-1962
 Bulletin of the Misaki Marine Biological Institute, Kyoto University, 1962-1968
 Bulletin of the Nankai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory, 1952-1967
 Bulletin of the Nansei Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory, 1969-1984
 Bulletin of the Ocean Research Institute University of Tokyo, 1967-1986
 Bulletin of the Seikai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory, 1960-1986
 Bulletin of the Tohoku Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory, 1952-1986
 Bulletin of the Tokai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory, 1950-1986
 Collected Reprints of the Aitsu Marine Biological Station, Kumamoto University, 1954-1983
 * Collected Reprints from the School of Fisheries Science, Kitasato University, 1972-1977, 1984-1985
 Collected Reprints of Contributions from the Okayama Fisheries Experimental Station, 1967, 1970
 Collected Reprints of the Department of Marine Science University of the Ryukyus, 1978
 Collected Reprints of the Faculty of Marine Science and Technology, Tokai University, 1960-1986
 Collected Reprints of the Tokai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory, 1956-1983
 Collected Reprints of the University of Tokyo Ocean Research Institute, 1962-1971
 Contributions of the Amakusa Marine Biological Laboratory, 1957-1983
 Cruise Records of the Training Ships, 1977 (1) - 1979 (3). Faculty of Fisheries, Nagasaki University
 Cruise Reports of the Kaiyo Maru, Australian and Norfolk Island Waters, Fisheries Agency of Japan
 Cruise Report. The 34th Cruise of the Umitaka Maru, October 1967 - February 1968. Tokyo University of Fisheries
 Data of Oceanographic Observations and Exploratory Fishing, Shimonoseki University of Fisheries, 1965-1985
 Data Records of the Oceanographic Observations and Exploratory Fishing, Hokkaido University, 1957-1986
 Datum Collection of the Tokai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory, 1967-1980
 Japan Marine Fisheries Resource Center, Report Numbers 18, 19, 22, 23
 Journal of the Faculty of Fisheries and Animal Husbandry, Hiroshima University, 1955-1985
 Journal of the Faculty of Fisheries, Prefectural University of Mie, 1950-1974
 Journal of the Faculty of Marine Science and Technology, Tokai University, 1966-1986
 Journal of the Fisheries Bureau, 10: 1901
 Journal of Fisheries, Hokkaido University, 1949

- Journal of the Fisheries Research Institute, 1948-1950
 Journal of the Imperial Fisheries Bureau, 1907
 Journal of the Shimonoseki University of Fisheries, 1949-1986
 Journal of the Tokyo Fisheries Experimental Station, 1933-1942
 Journal of the Tokyo University of Fisheries, 1949-1986
 Journal of the Tokyo University of Fisheries. Special Edition, 1958 (1), 1966 (1) - (3), 1968 (1) (2)
 * Maguro Gyogyo Kenkyu Kyogikai, 1964-1983. (Proceedings of the Tuna Fishing Research Conference)
 Memoirs of the Faculty of Fisheries, Hokkaido University, 1953-1985
 Memoirs of the Faculty of Fisheries, Kagoshima University, 1950-1985
 Memoirs of the Faculty of Science, Kochi University, Series D, Biology, 1980-1986
 Memoirs of the Kobe Marine Observatory, 1958-1960
 Occasional Report of the Nankai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory, 1: 1962
 Publications from the Akkeshi Marine Biological Station, Hokkaido University, 1951-1965
 Publications from the Amakusa Marine Biological Laboratory, Kyushu University, 1966-1985
 Publications from the Seto Marine Biological Laboratory, 1949-1986
 Reports of the Faculty of Fisheries, Mie University, 1951-1970
 Report of the Fisheries Research Laboratory, Mie University, 1979, 1980
 Report of the Fishery Research Laboratory, Kyushu University, 1971-1981
 Report of the Fishery Research Laboratory, Tokai University, 1965
 Report of the Fisheries Resources Investigation, Fisheries Agency of Japan, 1960-1985
 Report of the Kanagawa Prefectural Fisheries Experimental Station, numbers 1-248 (incomplete)
 Report of the Nankai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory, 1957-1967
 Report of the 1981 Research Cruise of the R/V Shoyo Maru. Research Division of the Fisheries Agency of Japan
 Report of the Statistical Survey of the Tuna Longline Fishing by Fishing Ground, April-December 1961. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Department of Statistics and Survey, 1962
 Report of the Research Laboratory of the Nippon Suisan Company, numbers 6, 7, 8, 9.
 * Report of the Tuna Fishing Research Conference, 1984-1985
 Report of the Usa Marine Biological Institute, Kochi University, 1979-1985
 Report of the Usa Marine Biological Laboratory, Kochi University, 1954-1977
 Report of the Scientific Reports of the Hokkaido Fisheries Experimental Station, 1963-1985
 Series S Far Seas Fisheries Research Laboratory, numbers 1-8
 Statistics of the Japanese Tuna Fishery, 1965-1975. Federation of the Japan Tuna Fisheries Co-operative Associations of the Japan Tuna Fisheries Federation
 Technical Reports of the Sesoko Marine Science Laboratory, University of Ryukus, 1972-1981 (incomplete)
 Tokyo Fisheries Experimental Station, Fishery Investigation, 1934-1943
 Tuna Fishing, 1953-1969. Federation of the Japan Tuna Fishing Co-operative and the Association of the Japanese Tuna Fisherman
 * Publications available from the National Library of Australia, Canberra; the remainder are held in the CSIRO Marine Sciences Laboratory Library, Hobart.

Bilingual list of tuna and billfish species

English Common Name	Scientific Name	Japanese Common Name
Albacore	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i> (Bonnaterre, 1788) * <i>Germo germo</i>	Binnaga, Tonbo
Bigeye tuna	<i>Thunnus obesus</i> (Lowe, 1839) * <i>Parathunnus mebachi</i> * <i>Parathunnus sibi</i>	Mebachi
Black marlin	<i>Makaira indica</i> (Cuvier, 1832)	Shirokajiki (white marlin)
Blue marlin	<i>Makaira mazara</i> (Jordan & Snyder, 1901)	Kurokajiki (black marlin)
Broadbill swordfish	<i>Xiphias gladius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Mekajiki
Dogtooth tuna	<i>Gymnosarda unicolor</i> (Ruppell, 1838)	Isomaguro
Sailfish	<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Bashokajiki
Shortbill spearfish	<i>Tetrapturus angustirostris</i> (Tanaka, 1915)	Furaikajiki
Skipjack tuna	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Katsuo
Slender tuna	<i>Allothunnus fallai</i> (Serventy, 1948)	Hosokatsuo
Striped marlin	<i>Tetrapturus audax</i> (Philippi, 1887)	Makajiki
Yellowfin tuna	<i>Thunnus albacares</i> (Bonnaterre, 1788) * <i>Neothunnus macropterus</i>	Kihada

* Synonyms cited in the bibliography

Note: The scientific and Japanese names given are those listed in the following publications:
Collette and Nauen (1983). FAO Fisheries Synopsis No. 125. Vol. 2.
Nakamura (1985). FAO Fisheries Synopsis No. 125. Vol. 5.

J = Japanese text; *J/E* = Japanese text, English abstract; *E* = English text

Abe, S. and Dotsu, Y. (1977). Research report of the T.S. 'Kakuyo Maru', Nagasaki University.
1. A note on yellowfin tuna fishing with handline in the northwestern Coral Sea in October, 1976. *Bulletin of the Japanese Society of Fisheries Oceanography* 31, 7-11.

A short report on a handline operation at 14°-18°S, 148°E, using live goby as bait. Temperature and salinity data from 0-450 m for five stations within the handlining fishery area. J/E (A translation of this paper is held by the CSIRO Marine Laboratories Library.)

Faculty of Fisheries, Nagasaki University (1977). 1976 cruise of the 'Kakuyo Maru' to the southwest Pacific Ocean. *Cruise Records of the Training Ships* 1, 1-15.

Detailed tabulations of meteorological, oceanographic, temperature and salinity data. Details of sightings of birds, fishes and marine mammals. Data on ichthyoplankton collections. E

Faculty of Fisheries, Nagasaki University (1978). 1977 Cruise of the 'Kakuyo Maru' to the southwest Pacific Ocean. *Cruise Records of the Training Ships* 2, 25-28.

Detailed tabulations of meteorological and oceanographic data, including temperature and salinity measurements. Details of sightings of birds, fishes and marine mammals. E

Far Seas Fisheries Research Laboratory (1965-1985). Maguro Gyogyo Kenkyu Kyogikai Gijiroku. FSFRL, Shimizu.

Cruise reports and articles on tuna and billfish. The cruise reports are not indexed; however, there appear to be many reports from training vessels that have operated in the Coral Sea. The reports include data on species composition of the catch, gonad index, operating area and water temperature. The series would be useful for establishing a data base on catch statistics of tuna and billfish in the Coral Sea. The articles are on such topics as sports fishing in Australia and the marlin resource of the Coral Sea. The series has been published since 1957; however, only the volumes published since 1964 are available at the National Library, Canberra, Australia. J

Fisheries Agency of Japan. Annual report of effort and catch statistics by area on the Japanese tuna longline fishery. 1962-1980. Fisheries Research Division.

Monthly estimates by 5 degree square areas of hooks set and global catch in numbers for the important tuna and billfish. Annual summaries of fishing effort in the major fishing grounds are included, together with summary maps of global distribution of annual effort, distribution of global catch in numbers by species and distribution of quarterly global catch rate by species. J/E

Fisheries Agency of Japan. Annual report of effort and catch statistics by area on the Japanese skipjack baitboat fishery. 1968-1979. Fisheries Research Division.

Detailed tabulations by area of the total catch and number of hooks set. J

Fisheries Agency of Japan (1976). Cruise Report of 'Kaiyo Maru'. Australian and Norfolk Island waters. 1-239.

Report on the 1975 cruise to the eastern, southern and western coasts of Australia. Oceanographic data includes temperature, depth and salinity measurements. E

Fisheries Agency of Japan (1981). Report on the 1981 Research Cruise of the R/V 'Shoyo Maru'. Vertical distribution of tunas and billfish in the western equatorial Pacific, 1981. Fisheries Research Division.

Detailed oceanographic measurements including air temperature, surface temperature and water temperature to 1000 m at stations along the eastern perimeter of the Coral Sea. Biological records on yellowfin, bigeye, blue marlin, sailfish and swordfish caught during the survey are listed. J

J = Japanese text; *J/E* = Japanese text, English abstract; *E* = English text

Fujino, K. (1975). Subpopulation identification of skipjack tuna. *Collected Reprints from the School of Fisheries Science, Kitasato University* 1, 11–23.

Also in Biochemical Identification of Fish Stocks, Fisheries Series 9, 105–117 (1975). A review article on the classification of skipjack tuna populations by genetic differentiation. J

Fujino, K. (1976). Subpopulation identification of skipjack tuna specimens from the southwestern Pacific Ocean. *Bulletin of the Japanese Society of Scientific Fisheries* 42 (11), 1229–1235.

Genetic studies on skipjack tuna from the southwestern Pacific Ocean indicate that there are two separate subpopulations of skipjack and that the boundary between the ranges of the two subpopulations remains within the Tasman Sea year round. E

Fujino, K., Sasaki, K. and Okumura, S. (1981). Genetic diversity of skipjack tuna in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans. *Bulletin of the Japanese Society of Scientific Fisheries* 47 (2), 215–222.

Comparison of genetic data of skipjack tuna from the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans indicate that fish from the Indian Ocean are distinguishable from those collected from the Atlantic and western Pacific Oceans. Some fish used in the study were caught in the Coral and Tasman Seas. E

Hamada, M. and Inamasu, Y. (1977). On mercury and selenium in tuna fish tissues. V. A mathematical approach to the mechanism of mercury accumulation. *Journal of the Shimonoseki University of Fisheries* 26 (1), 79–88.

The mechanism of mercury uptake in fish is examined by studying the relationship between growth and mercury content. J/E

Hamada, M., Inamasu, Y. and Ueda, T. (1977). On the mercury and selenium in tuna fish tissue. III. Mercury distribution in yellowfin tuna. *Journal of the Shimonoseki University of Fisheries* 25 (3), 213–220.

The distribution of mercury in the muscle skin and scales of yellowfin tuna is investigated. One of the samples is from the Coral Sea area. J/E

Hanamoto, E. (1977a). Fishery oceanography of striped marlin. I. Fishing season, fishing ground and movement pattern of the fish in the southern Coral Sea. *Bulletin of the Japanese Society of Scientific Fisheries* 43 (6), 649–657.

Movement patterns of striped marlin in the Coral Sea are determined from tuna longline fishery data. Results indicate that the fishing season peaks between November and December. The area of the fishery is 20°–30°S, 154°–160°E. J/E

Hanamoto, E. (1977b). Fishery oceanography of striped marlin. II. Spawning activity of the fish in the southern Coral Sea. *Bulletin of the Japanese Society of Scientific Fisheries* 43 (11), 1279–1286.

Weight and appearance of the gonads of the female striped marlin caught in the Coral Sea between 1966 and 1975 indicate that the ovaries mature in September/October. Mature fish are rare in October south of 20°S. In the area 20°–30°S, 154°–160°E, the spawning season is between November and December. J/E

J = Japanese text; *J/E* = Japanese text, English abstract; *E* = English text

Hanamoto, E. (1978). Fishery oceanography of striped marlin. III. Relation between fishing ground of striped marlin and submarine topography in the southern Coral Sea. *Bulletin of the Japanese Society of Fisheries Oceanography* 32, 19–26.

Catch rates of striped marlin in 1972–1975 relative to submarine topography indicate that catch rates from September to October are higher around submarine elevations, but from November to December no such effect is observed. On the Continental Slope, where catch rates of yellowfin are high, striped marlin are less abundant. J/E

Hanamoto, E. (1979). Fishery oceanography of striped marlin. IV. Swimming layer in the tuna longline fishing ground. *Bulletin of the Japanese Society of Scientific Fisheries* 45 (6), 687–690.

Different hooks in a basket of longline gear fish at different depths. A study of the proportion of the catch by position of hook (including data from the Coral Sea) indicates that the swimming depth of striped marlin is 60–90m. J/E

Hirayama, N. (1976). Study on predation damage to hooked tuna by shark in a longline fishery. *Journal of the Tokyo University of Fisheries* 62 (2), 125–136.

This paper reports shark predation damage rate for tuna, by sea area, for the tuna longline fishing grounds. A theoretical relationship is established between damage rate by sharks and the number of hooked sharks. J/E

Hisada, K. (1973). Investigations on tuna hand-line fishing ground and some biological observations on yellowfin and bigeye tunas caught in the northwestern Coral Sea. *Bulletin of the Far Seas Fisheries Research Laboratory* 8, 35–69.

*A detailed descriptive treatment of catch rates, length-frequencies and gonad indices of yellowfin and bigeye caught in Japanese handline, longline and pole-and-line fisheries in the Coral Sea. Regional, seasonal and between-years comparisons are given. The results of examination of some preliminary data are illustrated. They show that the handline fishery has a very small area of operation (14°–18°S, 145°–148°E) and lasts only 13–39 days, beginning in October or November. It is hypothesised that mature yellowfin are confined to water warmer than 26°C and that the duration of the handline fishing season is controlled by the temperature regime in the area. J/E
(A translation of this paper has been published as CSIRO Marine laboratories Report 194 (1988), 39 pp.)*

Hokkaido University (1966). The 'Hokusei Maru' cruise 17 to the sea area adjacent to the Fiji Islands, South Pacific, in October–December 1964. *Data Records of Oceanographic Observations and Exploratory Fishing* No. 10.

(see annotation below) E

Hokkaido University (1967a). The 'Hokusei Maru' cruise 19 to the sea area adjacent to the Fiji Islands, South Pacific, November 1965–January 1966. *Data Records of Oceanographic Observations and Exploratory Fishing* No. 11.

(see annotation below) E

Hokkaido University (1967b). The 'Oshoro Maru' cruise 16 to the Great Australian Bight—November 1965–February 1966, partly participating in CSK. *Data Records of Oceanographic Observations and Exploratory Fishing* No. 11.

(see annotation below) E

J = Japanese text; *J/E* = Japanese text, English abstract; *E* = English text

Hokkaido University (1968). The 'Hokusei Maru' cruise 21 to the sea area adjacent to the Fiji Islands, South Pacific, in October–December 1966. *Data Records of Oceanographic Observations and Exploratory Fishing* No. 12.

(see annotation below) *E*

Hokkaido University (1969). The 'Hokusei Maru' cruise 26 to the sea area adjacent to the Fiji Islands, South Pacific, in October–December 1968. *Data Records of Oceanographic Observations and Exploratory Fishing* No. 13.

(see annotation below) *E*

Hokkaido University (1973). The 'Hokusei Maru' cruise 32 to the sea area adjacent to the Fiji Islands, South Pacific, in October–December 1970. *Data Records of Oceanographic Observations and Exploratory Fishing* No. 16.

(see annotation below) *E*

Hokkaido University (1975). The 'Hokusei Maru' cruise 40 to the sea area adjacent to the Fiji Islands, the southwest Pacific Ocean, in October–December 1973. *Data Records of Oceanographic Observations and Exploratory Fishing* No. 18.

(see annotation below) *E*

Hokkaido University (1979). The 'Hokusei Maru' cruise 4 to the sea areas adjacent to the New Hebrides Islands and the areas north of the Tasman Sea in January–March 1978. *Data Records of Oceanographic Observations and Exploratory Fishing* No. 22.

Each of the above Hokkaido University reports contains detailed lists of hydrographic measurements conducted by the training ships. Temperature measurements and water samples for salinity determination cover depths from the surface to 1000 m.

Experimental tuna longline fishing sets were conducted; fork length, body weight and gonad weight of captured fish are included. E

Honma, M. and Kamimura, T. (1957). Studies on the albacore. V. The fishing conditions and size of albacore taken in the south Pacific Ocean. *Report of the Nankai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory* 6, 84–90.

The albacore fishing grounds of the South Pacific are discussed in relation to the hook rates and length-frequency measurements of the catch from 1952 to 1955. J/E

Honma, M., Warashina, Y. and Suzuki, Z. (1973). Identification of young yellowfin and bigeye tunas in the western Pacific Ocean. Examination of practical standards based on external characteristics and the reliability in field survey. *Bulletin of the Far Seas Fisheries Research Laboratory* 8, 1–23.

A statistical survey of young bigeye and yellowfin from the western Pacific suggests that regression coefficients of five morphometric measurements are suitable for identification of young bigeye and yellowfin. Differences in lateral stripes, lateral view and liver can be used as practical keys for identifying young tunas from 20 to 70 cm body length.

Morphometric measurements are included, together with details of gear type, fishing ground and dates of catch in 1971. J/E

J= Japanese text; J/E= Japanese text, English abstract; E= English text

- Imai, T. (1972). Studies on the raw fish baits in a tuna longline fishery. I. Some results of comparative bait experiments using for baits saury, round scad, mackerel and squid for hooking tuna, marlin and swordfish. *Memoirs of the Faculty of Fisheries, Kagoshima University* 21 (1), 45-50.

A report based on an experimental longlining operation by the training ship 'Kagoshima Maru' in 1970 in an area at the western perimeter of the Coral Sea. The hook rate was highest with frozen saury and round scad. Frozen squid and mackerel were relatively poor baits. J/E

- Imai, T. and Shirakawa, O. (1972). Studies on the raw fish baits in a tuna longline fishery. II. Some results of comparative fish bait experiments using for baits frozen saury, round scad and mackerel for hooking tuna, marlin and swordfish. *Memoirs of the Faculty of Fisheries, Kagoshima University* 21 (1), 51-62.

Experimental longlining by the training vessel 'Kagoshima Maru' in the Coral Sea in May and June of 1971 recorded high tuna hook rates when frozen saury was used as bait. J/E

- Inoue, M. (1969). Perspective on exploration of fishing grounds for skipjack and young yellowfin tuna in the western tropical Pacific. *Collected Reprints of the Faculty of Marine Science and Technology, Tokai University* 4, 103-110.

A review of the south Pacific skipjack and yellowfin tuna fishery. J/E

- Inoue, M. and Ishi, K. (1956). Some notes on the ovary of albacore *Germo germo* taken from the Coral Sea. *Bulletin of the Japanese Society of Scientific Fisheries* 22 (2), 89-93.

On the basis of descriptions of a ripe ovary and unripe ovary from albacore tuna caught in the Coral Sea in 1954, the authors conclude that the Coral Sea is an albacore spawning area. J/E

- Kamimura, T. and Honma, M. (1962). Distribution of yellowfin in the longline fishing ground in the Pacific Ocean, especially on the regional variation of the density in each size group (Preliminary report). *Occasional Report of the Nankai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory* No. 1, 9-13.

A preliminary report on the mechanism of migration and the population structures of Pacific yellowfin tunas, based on data collected by experimental training vessels operating in the Pacific Ocean between 1954 and 1959. Results indicate that there is good relationship between body length and fish distribution. Generally, small fish are found in the west, while bigger fish are more numerous towards the east. E

- Kamimura, T. and Honma, M. (1963). Distribution of the yellowfin tuna *Neothunnus macropterus* (Temminck and Schlegel) in the tuna longline fishing grounds of the Pacific Ocean. *Report of the Nankai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory* No. 17, 31-53.

From a study of the variation of hook rates in the Pacific Ocean, the authors draw several conclusions on the factors affecting yellowfin tuna distribution. They suggest that young yellowfin occur in higher densities near land than in the open ocean.

The authors postulate that the equatorial Pacific population of yellowfin does not consist of either a single, well-mixed, homogenous population or of two or more independent groups, but is intermediate between the two. J/E

- Kanagawa Prefectural Fisheries Station (1961). Analysis of hook rate of pelagic tuna fishing boats in Japan, 1958. *Report of the Kanagawa Prefectural Fisheries Experimental Station.*

Detailed tabulations by area of water temperature, number of operations, hook rate of yellowfin, bigeye, albacore, bluefin, black marlin, striped marlin and broadbill swordfish. J

J = Japanese text; *J/E* = Japanese text, English abstract; *E* = English text

- Kato, M. (1967). A fishing research in Australian waters. I. Fishing ground and species encountered. *Bulletin of the Japan Sea Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory* 17, 127–139.

A report on the species encountered in a survey of Australian waters by the Japanese research vessel Suruga Maru No. 1 during the period 1–20 September 1965. Areas surveyed extended from Bass Strait through the Great Australian Bight and the coasts of western and northern Australia to the Gulf of Carpentaria. E

- Kikawa, S. (1959). Notes on the regional difference of the spawning season of Pacific yellowfin tuna. *Report of the Nankai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory* No. 11, 59–77.

Regional differences in spawning activity of yellowfin tuna are discussed, on the basis of gonad index data collected by tuna longline cruises and training vessels between 1950 and 1959. The spawning season in the Coral Sea area is from November to February. J/E

- Kikawa, S. (1962). Studies on the spawning activity of the Pacific tunas, *Parathunnus mebachi* and *Neothunnus macropterus*, by gonad index examination. *Occasional Report of the Nankai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory* No. 1, 43–56.

The mean gonad index of fish caught by area and by season was determined to delineate spawning localities of deep-swimming yellowfin and bigeye. Results indicate that the spawning season of yellowfin varies with latitude; in the Coral Sea it occurs during the summer months.

Data on the percentage of mature female bigeye and yellowfin in the catch by size, by area and by season are tabulated. Figures on the gonad indexes of bigeye and yellowfin by area and by season are also presented. E

- Kikawa, S. (1966). The distribution of maturing bigeye and yellowfin and an evaluation of their spawning potential in different areas in the tuna longline grounds in the Pacific. *Report of the Nankai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory* No. 23, 131–308.

The spawning potential of fish from eight sub-areas of the Pacific is determined from the distribution of maturing females in the catch.

The spawning potential of bigeye in the Coral Sea sub-area is very small compared to that in sub-areas in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific. The spawning potential does not show such a significant difference in the east-west direction. The spawning potential in the Coral Sea is at a maximum in the summer months and a minimum in the winter months. It appears that the rate of maturity is strongly influenced by the changes in water temperature. J/E

- Koga, S. (1962). Studies on the fluctuation in catch of the tuna fishing fleet. X. Variability of hook rates for tunas and marlins in the western and south Pacific Ocean during four months from August to November 1960. *Bulletin of the Faculty of Fisheries, Nagasaki University* 12, 1–11.

One of a series of comprehensive papers by the author on the area 0°–30°S, 170°–180°E. In this paper, however, hook rates of yellowfin, bigeye albacore, southern bluefin, swordfish, striped marlin at 10°–15°S, 165°–180°W are recorded. J/E

- Koga, S. (1966). The relationship between length and weight of tunas and striped marlin in the south Pacific Ocean. *Bulletin of the Faculty of Fisheries, Nagasaki University* 21, 23–31.

Data, mainly from the Fiji area are used for development of a length/weight relationship for albacore and striped marlin, incorporating the effect of location and season. The length data includes measurements of albacore taken from the Coral Sea region. J/E

J=Japanese text; *J/E*= Japanese text, English abstract; *E* = English text

- Koga, S. (1967). Studies on the fishery biology of the tuna and marlin in the Indian Ocean and the south Pacific Ocean. *Journal of the Shimonoseki University of Fisheries* 15 (2), 1-208.

A comprehensive review of the distribution patterns of yellowfin, bigeye, albacore, southern bluefin, blue marlin, black marlin, striped marlin and shortbill spearfish in the Indian and Pacific Oceans. For each species a study is made on length/weight relationship, maturity stage and feeding condition by fishing ground. Data for this report was compiled from fishing statistics between 1955 and 1959. J/E

- Koga, S. (1968). A study of the fishing conditions of the tuna and marlin in the Tasman Sea. *Journal of the Shimonoseki University of Fisheries* 16 (2,3), 51-70.

Hook rate, length composition, gonad index and stomach contents data from fish caught by the 'Koyo Maru' in 1966 are examined.

In the summer, albacore is the most densely distributed fish; good catches of bigeye occur north of 30° S and southern bluefin are distributed south of 30° S.

Catch statistics indicate that fish distribution is controlled by the structure of, and the relationship between water masses.

A conversion equation for length-frequency data and weight-frequency data for albacore and bigeye is proposed. J/E

- Koga, S., Imanashi, H. and Tawara, S. (1972). The fishing conditions of the tuna and marlin in the central south Pacific. *Journal of the Shimonoseki University of Fisheries* 20 (3), 79-99.

Hook rate, size composition, gonad index and stomach contents of tuna and marlin caught in the Coral Sea by the training vessel 'Koyo Maru' are examined.

A good correlation is found between the state of the fishery and oceanographic conditions. Generally the species caught south of 20° S are albacore and striped marlin, while north of 20° S, the catch consists mainly of blue marlin and sailfish; in this latter area the fish are generally at or near the spawning stage.

Stomach contents of the catch reveals that the large fish feed on crustaceans and cephalopods. J/E

- Koto, T. (1966). Studies on the albacore. XI. Distribution of albacore in the tuna longlining fishing grounds of the south Pacific Ocean. *Report of the Nankai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory* No. 23, 43-53.

The distribution pattern of albacore in the south Pacific, based on longline catch records between 1950 and 1961, is described.

The greatest hook rate of albacore occurs between 10° S and 30° S. In the Coral Sea area, the hook rate increases in winter and decreases in summer. For the Tasman Sea area the hook rate increases in summer and decreases in winter. J/E

- Koto, T. and Hisada, K. (1967). Studies on the albacore. XIII. Size composition of south Pacific albacore caught by longline. *Report of the Nankai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory* No. 25, 37-47.

The south Pacific Ocean is divided into sub-areas according to the length-frequency data of the longline catch.

The Coral Sea catch consists of fish mainly 90-100 cm in length, while the Tasman Sea catch consists of smaller fish (70-80 cm in length). The number of smaller fish increases towards the west. There is no observed change in the size range of fish in each sub-area throughout the year. J/E

J = Japanese text; *J/E* = Japanese text, English abstract; *E* = English text

Kume, S. (1967). Distribution and migration of bigeye tuna in the Pacific Ocean. *Report of the Nankai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory* No. 25, 75–80.

Seasonal distribution of hook rates and body length of the bigeye catch suggests that there are two zonal bands in the east–west direction: a feeding group in the north Pacific Ocean, and a spawning group in the equatorial area. There is a high concentration of fish towards the eastern half of the Pacific. A study of the distribution of bigeye tuna by age suggests that the fish migrate eastwards. *E*

Kume, S. (1969). Ecological studies on bigeye tuna. VI. A review on distribution and size composition of bigeye tuna in the equatorial and south Pacific Ocean. *Bulletin of the Far Seas Fisheries Research Laboratory* 1, 77–114.

Ecological and biological data, including hook rates and seasonal fluctuations of length-frequency distribution, gonad index, frequency distribution, sex ratio of catch and fork length, are used to develop an assessment of stock structure for bigeye tuna. Reference is made to data from the Coral Sea hand-line fishery in 1965 and 1966. *J/E*

Kume, S. and Shiohama, T. (1965). Ecological studies on bigeye. II. Distribution and size composition of bigeye tuna *Parathunnus sibi* in the equatorial Pacific. *Report of Nankai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory* No. 22, 71–84.

Hook-rate data collected before 1961 are used to review the distribution of bigeye tuna in the Pacific. Results indicate that the highest density of fish is in the eastern Pacific. In the western Pacific, the highest densities are north of the equator. Large fish are more abundant in the eastern Pacific. *J/E*

Maeda, H., Minami, S. and Nishino, M. (1968). A preliminary report of hauling speed of tuna longline. *Bulletin of the Japanese Society of Scientific Fisheries* 34, 1009–1014.

The longline fishery vessel 'Koyo-maru' was used to study the effect of variation of hauling speed on the daily catch in the area 31°35'S, 161°–179°E. Catch consisted of yellowfin, bigeye and marlin species. *E*

Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Forestry, Department of Statistics and Survey. Report of the statistical survey on longline tuna fishing by fishing ground, April–September 1961.

Detailed tabulations of the number of operations, number of hooks used, catch by species, by month and by fishing area of bluefin, albacore, bigeye, yellowfin, striped marlin, black marlin, blue marlin and broadbill swordfish. *J*

Naganuma, A. (1979). On spawning activities of skipjack tuna in the western Pacific Ocean. *Bulletin of the Tohoku Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory* 40, 1–4.

A study was made of the relationship between gonad index, body length and geographical distribution of skipjack in the area 40°N to 35°S, 120°E to 180°E. Results indicate that the larger the size of the fish the earlier the spawning season. The small fish spawn in the summer in the southern hemisphere and the large fish spawn in the summer of the northern hemisphere. *J/E*

Nakagome, J. (1958). Seasonal variation of hook rate and mean fork length and the relationship between hook rate, mean fork length, sex and migration of black marlin, *Makaira mazara*, in the western Pacific Ocean. *Bulletin of the Japanese Society of Scientific Fisheries* 23, 525–528.

*Hook rate, fork length and ratio of males to females of blue marlin by sub-area for the region 30°N–35°S, 130°–160°E are examined. (The marlin referred to is known as "kurokajiki" (literally "black marlin") to Japanese fishermen; sportfishermen call it "blue marlin". The fish called "black marlin" (*Makaira indica*) by sportfishermen is "shirokajiki" (literally "white marlin") to Japanese fishermen.)* *J/E*

J = Japanese text; *J/E* = Japanese text, English abstract; *E* = English text

Nakagome, J. (1959a). Comparison of variation of fishing conditions in a whole year from each sub-area and migration of fish groups in the southern part of the Pacific Ocean. *Bulletin of the Japanese Society of Scientific Fisheries* 24 (12), 957–960.

The Coral and Tasman Seas are subdivided into six sub-areas for a study by sub-area of the monthly variation of hook rate of albacore in the area 0°–40° S, 150° E–100° W. The report concludes that the stock of albacore is divided into a northern spawning group and a southern feeding group.

Nakagome, J. (1959b). Annual variation of fishing grounds, seasons and rate-of-catches of white marlin in the southwestern part of Coral Sea. *Bulletin of the Japanese Society of Scientific Fisheries* 25 (3), 183–185.

Variation of hook-rate with season and fishing ground over the years 1954–1958 for an area about 400 km along the Queensland coast is examined. The low hook rate in this area in 1957 and 1958 corresponds to seasons when the overall hook rate was low. (Note the marlin referred to in this paper is "shirokajiki" (literally "white marlin"), which is defined as black marlin in the "Annual report of effort and catch statistics by area on the Japanese longline fishery 1980"). *J/E*

Nakagome, J. (1961). Seasonal variation of swimming layer of yellowfin tuna by area of different currents in the mid-western and southwestern parts of the Pacific Ocean. *Bulletin of the Japanese Society of Scientific Fisheries* 27, 302–306.

Conclusions about the seasonal and regional variation in swimming layer of yellowfin were developed from a study of the variation of hook rate with depth and month by sub-area in the southwestern Pacific Ocean. Useful references relating to yellowfin in the Coral Sea are also cited. *J/E* (A translation of this paper is held by the CSIRO Marine Laboratories library.)

Nakagome, J. (1964). Monthly and annual variation of catch rate shown in the "self navigation fishing vessel type" mothership tuna fisheries. *Bulletin of the Japanese Society of Scientific Fisheries* 30, 234–238.

Monthly changes in the catch rate of yellowfin, albacore and striped marlin by sub-area in the region 5° N–35° S, 150° E–170° W between 1957 and 1961 are presented. *J/E*

Nakagome, J. (1969). On the causes of annual variation of albacore catch in the Coral and Tasman Seas. III. Monthly and annual variation of distribution of sea surface temperature. *Bulletin of the Japanese Society of Scientific Fisheries* 35, 50–54.

From a study of the variation of sea-surface temperature, several hypothesis on the distribution of water masses over the period 1955 to 1964 are developed. *J/E*

Nakagome, J. and Isobe, K. (1968a). On the causes of the annual variation of albacore catch in the Coral and Tasman Seas. I. Relation between age composition by sub-areas and annual variation of hook rate. *Bulletin of the Japanese Society of Scientific Fisheries* 34 (12), 1072–1077.

Monthly and annual variation of hook rate of albacore and the relationship between differences in age composition by sub-area and the annual variation of hook rate over the period 1954–1964. *J/E*

Nakagome, J. and Isobe, K. (1968b). On the causes of annual variation of albacore catch in the Coral and Tasman Seas. II. Monthly and annual variation of sea surface temperature and their relation to monthly and annual variation of hook rate. *Bulletin of the Japanese Society of Scientific Fisheries* 34 (12), 1078–1082.

Monthly and annual variations in sea-surface temperature are compared with changes in hook rate; it is concluded that the annual variation of hook rate is not related directly to annual variation in sea-surface temperature. *J/E*

J = Japanese text; *J/E* = Japanese text, English abstract; *E* = English text

Nakamura, H. (1962). An outline of the tuna longline grounds in the Pacific. *Occasional Report of the Nankai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory* No. 1, 1-8.

The present knowledge of the distribution and migration of tunas and billfish in the Pacific is reviewed. In the Coral Sea region, the catch of yellowfin gradually decreases east of 160°W, while the catch of blue marlin is very high. The distribution of blue marlin and striped marlin is clearly separated by a line at 20°S. E

Nakamura, I. and Mori, K. (1966). Morphological study on the slender tuna, *Allothunnus fallai* (Serventy) obtained from the Tasman Sea. *Report of the Nankai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory* No. 23, 76-83.

A detailed description of both external and internal features of A. fallai suggests that it differs significantly from other scombroid fish. E

Okiyama, M. and Ueyanagi, S. (1977). Larvae and juvenile of the Indo-Pacific dogtooth tuna, *Gymnosarda unicolor* (Ruppell). *Bulletin of the Far Seas Fisheries Research Laboratory* 15, 35-49.

This detailed description of larval specimens of G. unicolor (collected from the Coral Sea area) includes measurements, illustrations and skeletal discussions. The authors consider that G. unicolor displays the most specialised form of scombroid larvae. J/E

Osawa, Y., Shimozaki, Y. and Sasagawa, Y. (1975). Investigations on results of fishing conditions and efficiency of skipjack tuna purse seine operations in tropical waters. *Bulletin of the Tokai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory* 81, 87-101.

Results from fishing data from purse seining operations in the tropical waters of the west Pacific in 1972 and 1973 indicate that the schools of fish caught in the Coral Sea are associated with birds. The average catch is higher in the Coral Sea than the fishing grounds north of New Guinea. J/E

Sato, T., Mishima, S., Shimazaki, K. and Yamamoto, S. (1964). On the oceanographical condition and the distribution of tuna fish in the Coral Sea in December 1962. *Bulletin of the Faculty of Fisheries, Hokkaido University* 15, 89-102.

The 'Hokusei Maru' conducted longline fishing and hydrographic data collection in the area 9°-20°S, 150°-160°E. A relationship is established between the catch of tunas and the current system. A convergence of water was recognised at around 15°S. The catch of yellowfin was larger north of the convergence. Black marlin and blue marlin were also hooked. J/E

Suda, A. (1971). Tuna fisheries and their resources in the IPFC area. S Series, *Far Seas Fisheries Research Laboratory* 5, 1-58.

This paper reviews the status of the fisheries, covering the quantity of catch by country in the area, the distribution of fishing effort of the Japanese longline operation and the species composition of the catch. The biology, ecology and a stock assessment of yellowfin, bigeye, albacore, bluefin and southern bluefin are discussed. Two semi-independent populations of yellowfin are suggested: one in the western Pacific Ocean and one in the eastern Indian Ocean. The literature on distribution, size-composition of fish in the commercial catch, growth, maturation and spawning of each important species is discussed. E

Suda, A. (1973). Possible problems involved in the regulation of tuna longline fishery, presented at the OECD International Symposium on Fisheries Economics, Paris, 29 November - 3 December 1971. S Series, *Far Seas Fisheries Research Laboratory* 7, 71-98.

A review of a paper on possible regulatory measures that could be adopted to manage the tuna resources. Background information on the biological character of the tuna stocks and fishing effort is provided. E

J= Japanese text; *J/E*= Japanese text, English abstract; *E*= English text

Suda, A. and Kume, S. (1967). Survival and recruit of bigeye tuna in the Pacific Ocean, estimated by the data of tuna longline catch. *Report of the Nankai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory* No. 25, 91–103.

The natural mortality coefficient, and catchability for longline gear, are calculated by sub-area from 1957–1964 data. J/E

Suda, A., Kume, S. and Shiohama, T. (1969). An indicative note on a role of permanent thermocline as a factor controlling the longline fishing ground for bigeye tuna. *Bulletin of the Far Seas Fisheries Research Laboratory* 1, 99–114.

A hypothesis on the effect of a permanent thermocline on bigeye longline catch is developed; it is proposed that longline hook rates for bigeye will depend on whether hooks actually reach the level of permanent thermocline at 100–150m deep. In temperate waters, which do not have a permanent thermocline, hook rates seem to be related to current systems. On the basis of the hypothesis on the permanent thermocline, the occurrence of bigeye in waters from 17°–22° C, and the increase in size composition of catch from west to east is explained. Differences in concentration of bigeye and yellowfin in the "surface mixing layer" is shown to correspond to the depth of the level of primary productivity and the presence of a permanent thermocline. J/E

Takeda, M., Inamasu, Y., Koshikawa, T., Ueda, T., Nakano, M., Tomida, T. and Hamada, M. (1976). On the mercury and selenium contained in tuna fish tissues. II. Total mercury level in muscles and viscera of yellowfin tuna. *Journal of Shimonoseki University of Fisheries* 25 (1), 47–65.

Total mercury level and lipid content of 39 yellowfin tuna are examined. Specimens caught in the Coral Sea area are included in the survey. Food sources such as squid, sardine, horse mackerel and shrimp are screened as possible sources of mercury; however, only low mercury levels are recorded. Data on body weight, fork length, and body width of each specimen are listed. J/E

Tawara, S., Sakurai, G., Fujiishi, A. and Omura, K. (1968). Echo-survey of tuna fishing ground in the western Pacific Ocean. I. Analysis of echo-sounder records of the Deep Scattering Layer, Scattering Layer and tuna traces. *Journal of Shimonoseki University of Fisheries* 16 (2,3), 70–80.

A survey of the fishing grounds in the western Pacific Ocean was conducted, using a fish finder. The results of the investigation show that there are periodic diurnal changes in the level of the Deep Scattering Layer. No correlation was found between the Scattering Layer, water temperature, salinity and oxygen level. Tuna schools were detected at 150–200 m depth. J/E

Tokyo University of Fisheries (1968). Cruise report of the 34th cruise of the 'Umitaka Maru', October 1967–February 1968, 130–194.

Report on the oceanographic observations and exploratory tuna longline fishing by 'Umitaka Maru' in the Coral and Tasman Seas in 1967. E

Tuna Fishing, 1953–1969:

Volumes 1–84, 1953–1961

New Series 1–12, 1962–1963

New Series 1–83, 1962–1969

New Series 1– , 1970–

An informal report published by the Federation of the Japan Tuna Fishing Co-operatives and the Association of the Japanese Tuna Fishermen. All volumes contain catch tables, and comments on the state of the fishery, sea conditions and fishing prospects by area. J

J = Japanese text; *J/E* = Japanese text, English abstract; *E* = English text

Ueyanagai, S. (1969). Observations on the distribution of tuna larvae in the Indo-Pacific Ocean with emphasis on the delineation of the spawning areas of albacore *Thunnus alalunga*. *Bulletin of the Far Seas Fisheries Research Laboratory* 2, 177–256.

The delineation of spawning areas of the main species of tuna, with particular reference to albacore. On the basis of surface and subsurface net tows, the vertical distribution of larvae of each of the tuna species is discussed; the effect of day/night net hauls on larval distribution records is included. The geographical distribution of larvae is described. It is concluded that albacore larvae are concentrated in subtropical areas, yellowfin and bigeye in tropical waters, skipjack where temperatures exceed 24°C, southern bluefin tuna in the northeast Indian Ocean and bluefin in Japanese coastal waters. Oceanographic characteristics of albacore spawning areas are outlined. J/E

Uno, M. (1965). On the periodicity of tuna migration in the South Pacific. *Journal of the Faculty of Fisheries Prefectural University of Mie* 6 (3), 341–349.

A general review of the migratory patterns of albacore, bigeye, yellowfin and bluefin in the South Pacific. The yearly and monthly changes in hook rate, the effect of water temperature on hook rate, and seasonal variations of the centre of the fishing grounds from 1956–1960 for these four species of tuna are discussed. J/E

Yabe, H. and Ueyangi, S. (1962). Contributions to the study of the early life history of the tunas. *Occasional Reports of the Nankai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory* No. 1, 57–74.

The morphology and distribution of larvae of tuna in the Indo-Pacific Oceans are determined from an examination of the stomach contents of adult fish, ichthyoplankton-net towing and dip-net catches. E

Yabuta, Y., Yukinawa, M. and Warashina, Y. (1960). Growth and age determination of yellowfin tuna. II. Age determination (scale method). *Report of the Nankai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory* No. 12, 63–74.

Scales are examined to determine the age and growth of yellowfin tuna. The results compare favourably with determinations of age by length-frequency and tagging methods. J/E

Yamanaka, H. (1956). Vertical structure of the ocean in relation to fishing conditions for albacore adjacent to 10°S in the western south Pacific. *Bulletin of the Japanese Society of Scientific Fisheries* 21, 1187–1193.

A study of the relationship between vertical temperature and salinity structure of the ocean and fishing conditions for albacore, based on temperature and salinity recordings taken in 1928, 1951 and 1955 for the area 10°N–20°S, 150°E–150°W. The data suggest the presence of a discontinuity layer from east to west at 10°S; albacore are caught south of 10°S. J/E

Yamanaka, H. and Anraku, N. (1962). Relation between the distribution of tunas and water types of the north and south Pacific Oceans west of 160°W. *Occasional Report of the Nankai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory* No. 1, 23–34.

Water west of 160°W is classified by temperature, and the distribution of water types and current systems is established. A previously established relationship between the distribution of tunas and current systems is used to examine the relationship between distribution of tunas and water type. E

J = Japanese text; J/E = Japanese text, English abstract; E = English text

Yamanaka, H., Kurohiji, Y. and Morita, J. (1966). General results of the investigation in the south-western Pacific Ocean by the fish-finder. *Report of the Nankai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory* No. 24, 115-127.

A survey of the eastern perimeter of the Coral Sea was conducted by the research vessel 'Shunyo Maru' in 1966. The depth of the Deep Scattering Layer, Scattering Layer and vertical temperature gradient was measured. An echo sounder was used to study the movement of yellowfin and skipjack tuna.

J/E

Yamanaka, H., Morita, J. and Anraku, N. (1969). Relation between the distribution of tunas and water types of the north and south Pacific Ocean. *Bulletin of the Far Seas Fisheries Research Laboratory* 2, 257-273.

Locations with the same temperature/chlorinity curve are grouped as the same "water type", and the distribution of yellowfin, bigeye, albacore and bluefin by water type is examined. The author proposes that the centres of the distribution of tunas are segregated by water type. However, this principle is found to be applicable only to bluefin and albacore. J/E

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AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF JAPANESE LITERATURE
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THE CORAL AND TASMAN SEAS. / Green, Ron 1988.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
INSTITUTE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

CSIRO Marine Laboratories
comprise

Division of Oceanography
Division of Fisheries

Headquarters

Castray Esplanade, Hobart, Tasmania
GPO Box 1538, Hobart, Tas 7001, Australia

Queensland Laboratory

133 Middle Street, Cleveland, Qld
PO Box 120, Cleveland, Qld 4163

Western Australian Laboratory

Leach Street, Marmion, WA
PO Box 20, North Beach, WA 6020



ISBN 0 643 04825 1.